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ABSTRACT

An overview is provided of the 170 special libraries in Canada which contain collections on economics and finance. General geographic distribution is noted, and then attention is given separately to the numbers, status, and development of economic libraries in various sectors: universities and community colleges, public libraries, corporations, and all levels of government. Within each sector, the activities and strengths of specific libraries are noted, as are significant new services in the areas of automation and information services. The appendix provides a table of collections statistics and subject emphasis for the 170 libraries. (SL)

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Section for Special Libraries,
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# ECONOMIC LIBRARIES IN CANADA

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It is a particular pleasure for me to give this paper on "Economic Libraries in Canada" at a luncheon meeting at the International Monetary Fund. I was here on the staff of the Joint Bank-Fund Library as bibliographer from 1955 to 1960, and so for me the occasion is a homecoming. It is a privilege to have been associated with such a distinguished special library in the international financial field and to have worked with Martin Loftus, the Librarian. It is only one of many fine economic libraries in the United States, from the great Baker Library at Harvard down the list. I only wish I could take a few of them back to Canada, for we have yet to produce an economic research library as such, and do not have an international financial library to compare with this one at the Fund, although I hasten to add that the Bank of Canada Library is a respectable one in the field of international finance and Canadian domestic finance. In fact, there are a number of interesting economic libraries in the country and some exciting current developments in the field of information services although library involvement in these is not yet very substantial. It will be my endeavour in this paper to comment

on this particular aspect of the Canadian library scene, I hope in a way that will be of interest to you as social science members of the international special library community.

Number, Distribution, Character

It became possible, really for the first time, to have a good overall view of special libraries in the country, when, in 1970, the Canadian Library Association published a revised and enlarged edition of the directory, Special Libraries and Information Centres in Canada by Beryl Anderson. The directory, subsequently provided with an updating supplement to December 1972, lists close to 1,000 special libraries, coast to coast, but reveals a high concentration of them in a few large centres, in fact more than half in four major cities: Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver.

Directory analysis indicates that about 170 of these special libraries fall into the economic category, that is 17 per cent of all special libraries in the country. Geographically, these are even more highly concentrated with 79 per cent of them in only three cities: Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. This distribution reflects the pull of Canada's two major business and financial centres, and of its federal political centre. By my calculation, Toronto has 61 economic libraries and Montreal 42; in Ottawa, there are 32, almost entirely federal libraries and as such a part of the Government of Canada.

It perhaps should be noted, at this point, that the concept, economic library, is applied, in this paper, to any library containing a substantial collection of economic material

whether it is limited to a specific subject area such as banking, finance, taxation or transportation, or is more general and includes the theoretical and historical core of the subject. This is of some importance to the scope of this paper because directory analysis indicates that most libraries in the economic field in Canada tend to be limited to specific facets of the subject and do not extend to all aspects of economics. A library may focus on a specific aspect such as banking, but frequently, it will incorporate, in strength, two or more related subjects such as banking and finance, or finance and investment, or perhaps, finance, taxation and insurance. This high degree of specialization undoubtedly arises from the fact that economics is a very broad field encompassing a large number of specialized applications, and that these special libraries have emerged in support of corporate enterprises or associations operating in specific fields, or of government ministries or agencies also functioning in specific areas of public administration.

Here is a warning, then, that any broad classification of economic libraries is suspect since, in such a grouping, libraries in any one class are likely to be very different from one another. Nonetheless, I have put together in Table 1 (Appendix) a broad classification by subject. By using a matrix, a cross-classification by type of library or sector is offered. It will be seen that the largest single grouping is Business (40 per cent) and that within that grouping, the University and Community College sector (31 per cent) and the Corporation Sector (57 per cent) predominate.

The other large grouping is Financial (29 per cent), and here the Corporation and the Government elements are the largest in the entire table. Government libraries are also dominant in Transportation, Labour, Trade and Commerce, and Statistics.

I propose now to look at these economic libraries in some detail and in relation to new developments in information services. One might approach them either by subject or by type of library. Type of library would seem to have advantages and so I shall proceed to look at four distinct sectors as used in the matrix in the order: University and Community College, Public Library, Corporation and Government.

University and Community College Sector

The figure of 170 economic libraries in Canada includes 13 special libraries located in universities and 16 community college libraries containing business and economic literature. In addition, most university libraries in Canada have within their central collections sizeable holdings in economics to support undergraduate, graduate and research work in economics and business. There are 16 PhD, 28 MA and 6 MBA programmes in this area.

Community Colleges

In the 1960's, technological institutes and community colleges emerged in Canada in some strength. Modest library collections have emerged with them, and it has been noted that 16 such institutions have libraries which contain working collections in business, business administration, marketing and technology to support teaching programmes of a very practical nature.

University Economic Special Libraries

Of the 13 economic special libraries located on Canadian campuses, 8 have emerged to support professional programmes in Business Administration, or either Management or Administrative Studies as such programmes are now more commonly described. Apart from one located at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the other libraries are all in the central industrial part of the country. There are two in Montreal, at McGill and at the Université de Montréal, and there are five in Ontario, at the University of Toronto, York University in Toronto, the University of Western Ontario in London, the University of Ottawa, and Queen's University at Kingston. There are considerable differences among programmes on the various campuses and this is reflected in the size and scope of collections. There are also differences in the amount of economic material that duplicates central library holdings. However, the essential content of these collections is business literature with periodicals, statistical publications, business services and company annual reports making up the bulk of the holdings. There is an emphasis on Canadian material in these business collections.

By far the largest and most adequately housed collection is that at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales of the Université de Montréal. It is in a class by itself. Recent figures for this library give its holdings at 270,000 volumes and 2,500 serial titles. Its circulation system has been automated.

The teaching programme is in the French language and the library is set up exclusively by French-speaking use, although the collection contains a full range of English language materials.

The School of Business programme at the University of Western Ontario is large and well-established. The Business Library is particularly well supported and most adequately set up. The amount of duplication of economic material in the central collection is substantial. Recent figures for the collection are 40,000 volumes and 650 serial titles.

Two of the other three special libraries are Industrial Relations Information Centres, one at Toronto and the other at Queen's. These are centres with limited book collections but substantial vertical files of ephemeral-type materials.

The remaining special library is the Bibliothèque des sciences sociales of the Université de Montréal. This library contains economic material along with the material of the other social sciences. It is separate and apart from the business library, and is the only exclusively social science library at a Canadian university.

University Central Collections

In Canada, it is the university central libraries which hold the major resource collections in economics. So they, in fact, constitute the major economic libraries in the country.

A general picture is obtainable from the National Library's report series, Research Collections in Canadian Libraries I Universities, comprising six regional reports. These reports were all published in 1972. Using these reports and calculating the volume holdings and serial title holdings in the economic classes of the Library of Congress classification (HA-HJ), I have ranked the top 25 universities in terms of the number of volumes and the number of serial titles held, and present the material in Table 2 (Appendix).

The fact that emerges is that there are wide differences among the universities in the size of collections (from 8,600 volumes to 63,400; from 68 serial titles to 1,206). There are substantial economic collections in some of the universities but by no means all (10 with collection in excess of 25,000 volumes; 12 with more than 300 serial titles).

In terms of "Books and Serials", the top 6 (all over 30,000 volumes), are:

(1) University of Toronto
(2) University of British Columbia (Vancouver)
(3) Queen's University at Kingston
(4) York University (Toronto)
(5) Université de Montréal
(6) McGill University (Montreal)

In terms of "Periodical Titles", the top 6 (all over 500 serial titles), are:

(1) York University (Toronto)
(2) University of Toronto
*(3) Concordia University (Montreal)
(4) Simon Fraser University (Vancouver)
(5) Université de Sherbrooke (Sherbrooke, Quebec)
(6) University of Ottawa

* Formerly Sir George Williams University and Loyola College which amalgamated.

The large collections are to be found in the largest metropolitan universities, with the exception of Queen's, a comparatively small university located in a small Ontario city. Queen's, however, is an old institution with a long-standing tradition of excellence in its programmes in economics, political science and public administration. It also appears that several of the newer institutions, with a special emphasis in the social sciences, have placed a high priority on current serial acquisition, and have been successful in building up, rather quickly, superior serial coverage.

New Information Services

Within the university social sciences community, there have been a number of computer projects and data bank developments of interest to business libraries.

There is, at present, no adequate index to Canadian business and financial newspapers and periodicals, generally available. Their number is estimated at about 200 and only a small part of this material is picked up in existing indexes. In the newspaper aspect, the Business Library of the University of Western Ontario has developed, locally, a computer-based KWIC index to the business and financial news of the country's leading national daily newspaper, The Globe and Mail of Toronto. It is hoped that this local index may be extended to other sources of information as well, perhaps by involving other interested libraries. Also at Western, the Social Sciences Division has established, on an experimental basis, on-line access to 40,000

time series of Statistics Canada, recently computerized through something called the CAN/SIM project. For this, a terminal is vailable in the Business School, but as yet, interestingly enough, it has not been located in the Business Library proper.

Meanwhile, at York University, the Institute of Behavioural Research has developed an automated data bank of Canadian social science data and organized the Canadian Consortium for Social Research which consists of 15 university users of the Institute's materials. This development has taken place entirely outside the context of libraries, thus far, but, just this year, the Institute and the Administrative Studies Library at York have drawn up a joint proposal to KWIC index and abstract 100 Canadian business and financial periodicals on a computer base, and to distribute a monthly index on a subscription basis. The sponsors of the project are currently looking for federal government funding of $30,000 for a two-year developmental period when the index would be distributed free. Subsequently, it would be hoped to put it on a self-supporting basis with 250 subscribers. York University would continue to provide computer and staff time without charge.

Another computerized data bank to appear, this one of financial information on Canadian corporations, was developed at the School of Business at McGill University in association with 10 Canadian corporations. This project has now been detached from McGill and functions independently as the Financial Research Institute. It now has computerized data on some 500

Canadian corporations, commercial banking statistics from the Bank of Canada, economic time series from Statistics Canada, daily stock market quotations and bond yields. The business schools at McGill, Université de Montréal, University of Toronto and Western Ontario, all have on-line access to this data bank and are charged only the computer costs. At this point, the contact, in every case, is by terminal outside the business library.

Company information is now available in microfiche format for Canadian as well as American companies and so several of the business libraries now hold comprehensive collections of annual reports and other company information in this form. It is understood that Canadian statistical information from Statistics Canada will also be available soon in microfiche format. The microfiche format and business information systems based on it are currently of growing interest to business libraries. The University of Western Ontario Business Library has recently reorganized its reference service to provide a Business Information Service (BIS) incorporating this new format and KWIC indexing of newspaper and other business information of the sort.

## Public Library Sector

The usual approach of public libraries in offering service to the business community has been to try to provide special reference materials and information services within the reference department of the central library, and to publicize a business information service. So, generally, there are limited business and economic reference collections in most public libraries.

This approach is widespread and facilitates, as well, the handling of more general economic queries from non-business sources.

A further development, the establishment of a department or division, or separate branch within the public library to serve this kind of demand has taken place to date, in three metropolitan areas: Toronto, Vancouver, and Ottawa, and in Calgary and Windsor. Of these, the most extensive is the Metropolitan Toronto development. Soon after its formation, the Metropolitan Toronto Library Board took over a business library from the Toronto Public Library, and now operates it to serve all five boroughs of Metropolitan Toronto. It is centrally located and separately housed, and its collection is about 23,000 volumes and 650 serial titles. It has microfiche coverage of Canadian companies, and maintains 5,800 company files. Since 1942, it has selectively indexed Canadian business periodicals not indexed elsewhere--this has varied from 75 to 100 titles--and has maintained a subject file in card form. This index was published by Toronto Public Library for the four-year period from 1959 to 1962, both in quarterly issues and in annual cumulations, as the Canadian Business and Technical Index. However, publication was discontinued and since then, a public card catalogue only has been maintained in the Business Library. The need for an up-to-date published index is generally recognized. The York University proposal to KWIC index 100 titles, within a computerized social science data bank, has already been noted. Meanwhile, Metro Toronto is apparently studying again the possibility of publication

based on the existing card file and subject list.

In addition to its Business Library, Metropolitan Toronto Library Board has had, since 1966, within its central library, a Social Sciences Section of 88,100 volumes and 350 serial titles, covering the various social sciences, including economics. It also has a published computer-based serials listing of title locations within the five-borough library system and Metro, and a union catalogue of Metro public libraries and selected special libraries in the Metro Toronto area. Through these four units of library service, the Business Library, the Social Sciences Section, the Serials Listing and the Metro Bibliographical Centre, Metro Toronto has almost the equivalent of a general economic library.

The Vancouver Public Library has a separate Business and Economics Department within the central library, with a collection of 45,000 volumes and 1,000 serial titles. In a large community that has few special libraries in the economic field, this is designed to provide essential business and economic coverage for all.

Two of the other three public libraries which have developed business departments, Ottawa and Calgary, are alike in combining in a single department, business and technology materials. In the case of Calgary, science is also included, the departmental collection comprising 20,000 volumes and 765 serial titles. The department had its origins in the takeover of an independent industry-supported technical library. The emphasis is on the

petroleum industry, of major importance to Calgary and the Province of Alberta. The Ottawa collection has 10,000 volumes and 73 serial titles. Both function in communities where the number of economic special libraries in the corporation sector is limited. Windsor, an automotive city, right by Detroit, has an automotive collection and a business collection in the public library.

## Corporation Sector

We have seen that of the 1,000 special libraries in Canada, about 170 can be described as economic libraries in the sense that they contain a significant amount of economic material, at least in some areas of the subject. Some 60 per cent are in the private sector. The number of libraries involved is about 100 and, as might be expected, they are highly concentrated in Montreal and Toronto where most head offices are to be found. In fact, 73 per cent of them are located in these two cities, and about equally divided between them.

A definite pattern of emergence is apparent with respect to these corporation libraries, with the earliest in their respective fields being established in Montreal in the majority of cases. Table 3 (Appendix) lists them chronologically in ten different subject categories.

### Institutes and Societies

The first economic special libraries made their appearance early in the 19th century when Board of Trade libraries were established, first in Montreal in 1822, then in Toronto in 1825.

They were the beginnings of a stream of institute and society libraries in various economic subject areas, listed in full in Table 3. The collections cover a wide range of subject areas: accounting, insurance, taxation, urban affairs, business affairs, trade, trensportation, unions, and co-operatives. There are 21 of these libraries, all quite modest, the largest being that of the Roads and Transportation Association of Canada with 13,000 volumes and 150 serial titles. All are highly specialized to a particular interest group. One might mention specifically the Canadian Tax Foundation library in Toronto and the National Industrial Conference Board library in Montreal as good current examples of this type of library, both supporting research and publication.

The first special libraries in insurance, banking, investment banking, transportation and industry (head Office) were all established before the end of the 1920's and in every case, except one, were in Montreal. These early Montreal libraries grew with their parent bodies, and to-day, most are the largest corporation libraries in their subject groupings.

Insurance

Insurance was the first of the economic areas to produce a corporation library when in 1871, Confederation Life Insurance established one in Toronto. Sun Life Assurance of Montreal followed suit in 1898. The growth of this Canadian corporation was world-wide and the library grew with the corporation so that now it contains 100,000 volumes and 2,500 serial titles. The Montreal library has served the world system and only recently the first branch library was opened in New York. The 1920's and 30's was the active period for the establishment of insurance libraries in Canada, and, in that period, four emerged in Toronto and one

in Winnipeg. The Toronto Chapter of the Special Libraries Association grew out of the interests and enthusiasms of these early Toronto insurance librarians. None of the later insurance libraries have grown to anything like the extent of Sun Life, the largest being Great-West Life of Winnipeg with 10,600 volumes and 92 serial titles.

Commercial Banking

The first commercial banking library to appear on the scene was that of the Royal Bank of Canada, in 1913. Somewhat like the Sun Life Assurance library, it has grown broadly with the expansion of the bank, nationally and internationally, and it now contains some 50,000 volumes and 850 serial titles. Within the last five years, branch libraries were established in Vancouver and Toronto.

During the 1920's, the Bank of Montreal also established a library in its Montreal head office. Banks with head offices in Toronto followed suit but at a much later date, the Bank of Nova Scotia, in 1951, the Toronto-Dominion Bank, in 1960, and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, in 1969. All these banks have large national branch systems and international branches as well, but none of the libraries has developed nearly as extensively as that of the Royal. The next largest is the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, with 20,000 volumes and 1,000 serial titles. This is the latest of the bank libraries, established only in 1969. At first, there were two libraries, a general one, and an Economics Division library. These were consolidated in 1971 into a single Commercial Information Centre. In the environment of a spectacular new building, it has developed an alert, up-to-date

concept of service, using, thus far, entirely traditional special library techniques.

Investment Banking

The first investment house library emerged in Montreal, in 1920, that of Nesbitt Thompson. This was followed by Richardson Securities in Winnipeg, in 1921. Other security house libraries were established in Toronto in the 50's and 60's. These libraries began as attachments to research sections, and have continued in that relationship, remaining on the whole quite small.

Accountancy

Libraries in accounting firms have followed a similar pattern, but at a somewhat later date, with the first, Price Waterhouse, appearing in Montreal, in 1945. Others followed in Toronto and Montreal in the 50's and 60's, also as attachments to research departments, and relatively small.

Advertising

Advertising agency libraries are all a product of the 50's and 60's, all located in Toronto, and all quite small, primarily serial collections.

Financial Publishing

A financial publisher's library emerged in Toronto in 1938, established by MacLean, Hunter Ltd., a large Canadian publisher of a great number of trade journals, and of the national weekly financial newspaper, The Financial Post. Subsequently, two other

financial publishers established libraries in Toronto, and one was established, in 1962, in Montreal at the Financial Times of Canada, the publisher of Canada's other financial weekly, The Financial Times. The MacLean,Hunter library has always been of particular importance because of its clipping files on the Canadian business community and on Canadian companies--250 vertical files-- backing up the newspaper and other business and financial services of MacLean, Hunter, such as the Financial Post Corporation Service, on filing cards.

As of January 1974, the library assumed a new role when MacLean, Hunter set up SVP Canada, and based it on the library redesignating it the SVP Canada/Financial Post Library, and adding researchers to the library staff.

Transportation

The beginnings of transportation libraries also occurred in the 1920's. They centre on Montreal. Canadian Pacific (CP) was first with a library in 1919; Canadian National (CN), a government-owned corporation, followed in 1923. In 1944, Trans-Canada Air Lines, now Air Canada, and a government-owned subsidiary of CN, set up its own library. During the 1960's, CN strengthened its regional organization, and four regional libraries were set up in Moncton, Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton. Air/rail transportation in Canada has been partly in the hands of private corporations and partly in the hands of government-owned corporations. It is interesting that the library services developed to support the government-owned ones have been much

the more substantial of the two.

Public Utilities

Public ownership has extended into the electric power field with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario leading the way. In 1943, Ontario Hydro established a library which has grown steadily and now numbers 30,000 volumes and 700 serial titles. Other public utility corporations with lesser but substantial libraries were established in the 1950's in Manitoba (Winnipeg), in British Columbia (Vancouver), and in Saskatchewan (Regina). In 1961, Hydro-Quebec set up a library in Montreal.

Industry (Head Office)

Finally, there is the category of head office library of the industrial corporation, in the nature of a business library with a strong emphasis on the industry concerned. Thirty-two corporations with this type of library have been identified. They are primarily among the large corporations and while they cover a wide subject range, those in the chemical and petroleum industries predominate. They are primarily located in Montreal and Toronto and their collections range up to 20,000 volumes. The first of these libraries to emerge was that of the telephone company, Bell Canada, in 1926, in Montreal. Seven others followed in Montreal through the 20's, 30's and 40's. Activity picked up considerably in the 50's and 60's with 22 new libraries being established, the majority of them in Toronto, beginning with Bell Canada and International Nickel in 1955.

Given the number of large corporations in the country and the number of industrial categories not reppesented on the list of 32, it would appear that there has been a limited development of this category of library in Canada. This is possibly explained by the extensive branch plant nature of the industrial sector of the economy, where head office library and research services tend to be located abroad.

New Information Services

Libraries in this corpbration sector have to date employed largely traditional special library techniques in developing their services, and there is no evidence of significant computer usage. To facilitate interlibrary loan and general communication, Special Library Association Chapters in Toronto and Montreal have produced regularly revised library directories for their respective areas and monthly Chapter Bulletins. The Montreal Chapter produced a periodical listing for Montreal special libraries, Union List of Serials in Libraries of Montreal and Vicinity, but it has not appeared since 1963. Indexing projects and acquisition lists and periodical article lists are numerous but limited to single libraries. There has bean some examination of the concept of centralized services among special libraries in Montreal, and several proposals have been put forward for a Montreal resource centre, but nothing has come of them.

SVP Canada, which has already been mentioned as a service recently introduced through the special library of the Toronto publisher of The Financial Post, is a new information service developed within the context of the corporation library

sector. The service relies heavily on telephone and telex. It is not computer-based, and there is no profiling involved. It is an international business information system offered to corporations, government departments and to special libraries, if they can be persuaded to subscribe. At this point, 80 corporations and government departments have subscribed. Subscriptions are annual, but the charge is adjusted monthly, depending on use. SVP claims not to replace the special library role but to supplement it in the broadest areas of enquiry. It is too early to know how widely the service will be taken up and to what extent it will in fact supplement existing special library information services, or replace them.

The Financial Research Institute data bank service, also mentioned earlier, is a data service developed at McGill's School of Business in Montreal and then made independent. It is managed and controlled by its 40 members on an annual budget of $500,000. Located in down town Montreal, it has 17 corporate members in Montreal, 16 from Toronto, 1 from Waterloo, Ontario, 1 from Winnipeg, 1 from Regina, Saskatchewan, and 2 government members from Ottawa, the Bank of Canada and the Department of Communications. It receives data from several sources: the Financial Post, Bank of Canada, Statistics Canada, the stock exchanges and brokerage firms. FRI cleans the data and programmes it, and makes it available, on-line, to its members. Most of the members have special libraries, but, thus far, computer terminals have not been operated in the library context. At present, this

development appears more a partial alternative to the special library as a source of information than a related part of special library service.

Finally, a new amalgamated tape service in the social sciences is being introduced currently by the National Library as an extension of the now well-established science service offered by the National Science Library. This CAN/SDI Social Sciences service is available on a subscription basis. A profile can be prepared for an individual or a group; a group profile can be designed to apply to a library. The service has been available since April 1972, and currently there are some 300 social science subscribers. So far, its impact on libraries in the corporation sector seems to have been rather restricted. It will undoubtedly play an increasing role in the future as the system's potential develops and is more widely appreciated.

## Government Sector

Thus far we have looked at economic libraries of various sorts in the university and community college sector, the public library sector and the business or corporation sector. There remains the public or government sector where libraries are to be found in support of government functions. How many of them are there, and what are they like, and what is happening to them currently?

We have found already by directory analysis that there are some 1,000 special libraries in the country of which about 170 fall into the class of economic special library as we have defined it. Roughly one in four of these, or to be more precise, 27 percent, are in the government sector. This, of course, is a significant part of the overall picture.

In Canada, one can think of four levels of government: International, national or federal, provincial and local, and economic special libraries are located at all four levels, although our attention will be directed primarily at the national level where they are found in greatest number and variety.

### International level

Canada has one United Nation specialized agency located in Montreal. That agency is ICAO, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and it has had a library since 1946. This library is one of the fine collections in the field of air transportation and currently it has 15,500 volumes and 400 serial titles. A

significant proportion of the collection relates to the economics of air transport, and so it clearly belongs in the transportation category of our group of economic libraries.

National level

There are a large number of special libraries at the national level. The new 1974 National Library directory, Canadian Library Directory 1. Federal Government Libraries, lists 234 federal libraries located either in the Ottawa area or elsewhere in the country. Examination indicates that apart from the National Library and the Library of Parliament, there are 22 divisions of government which have significant library collections in at least some aspects of the subject of economics. Table 4 (Appendix) lists these libraries by size of collection in two parts, first, those libraries whose collections are predominantly economic, and there are 10 of them; and, secondly, those libraries whose collections contain a substantial amount of economic material in at least one specific aspect of economics, and there are 15 of them. In addition, the National Library and the Library of Parliament both have general economic collections and so by our definition, qualify as economic libraries. In fact, the National Library has designated economics to be one of its subject categories of future emphasis. Canadian material in this category comes automatically by deposit and already the library has acted on an expressed interest in the historical depth of the subject by moving to acquire the Goldsmith-Kress Library of Economic Literature.

Economic Federal Libraries

Beginning as early as 1900, special libraries with an

economic component in their collections began to emerge within departments of government. They were the unco-ordinated creations of individual departments reflecting their specific operational interests and, in recent years, have increased in numbers at an accelerated rate as new departments and agencies of government have come into being.

The first government special library was established in the Department of Labour in 1900. This was followed by one in Agriculture in 1910, and in Trade and Commerce, now Industry, Trade and Commerce, in 1918. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, now Statistics Canada, as a part of the Department of Trade and Commerce, had already established its own library in 1916. These are core departments of government with wide-ranging interests, and over time, these four libraries have grown greatly within their fields of special interest, and in the case of Agriculture and Labour, far beyond the economic aspect. Their combined holdings now amount to some 730,000 volumes and about 6,200 serial titles. They have all become fairly substantial economic libraries in their respective fields; labour, agriculture, trade and investment, and statistics.

Following on, the Bank of Canada was established during the depression 30's, and its library was set up in 1935. Within the federal group of libraries, this library has become the principal one in banking and international finance. Its collection is given as 16,500 volumes and 890 serial titles. It combines in-depth coverage of Canadian banks, banking and finance with a

general coverage of the world scene in banking and finance, and international economic relations. A restricted government documents section is maintained which includes both Canadian material and material from the international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund. The Library makes an impressive effort to acquire, process and distribute current material with the greatest despatch.

The Department, now Ministry, of Transport was also established in the 1930's, and with it, in 1936, a departmental library in transportation. This library now has 56,750 volumes and 330 serial titles. Its greatest strength is in engineering materials but it also covers transportation economics. In 1968, the regulation of various types of transportation was consolidated in the Canadian Transport Commission, and it established its own library which now numbers 8,000 volumes and 500 serial titles. This library covers most specifically the economic and legal aspects of transportation. Thus, economic coverage is split between the two libraries, with the Commission library probably being the most up-to-date and stronger of the two. This is an indication of the increasing overlap that has been occurring in recent years with the emergence of additional economic libraries.

The post-war 40's saw the appearance of three more economic libraries, Health and Welfare, in 1946, and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), and Finance, in 1947, of which, alone of the three, Finance is predominantly economic. The Department of Finance/Treasury Board library now numbers some 50,000 volumes. Whereas the Bank of Canada library is focused

primarily on banks and banking, this library is specifically focused on budget and finance, including the international aspect. There is a good deal of overlap in these two libraries even though the one has a monetary and banking emphasis and the other a fiscal and financial emphasis. Both have special strength in Canadian material. Detailed comparison between the two collections is difficult because while Bank of Canada material is all catalogued, it is not classified and there are various shelf arrangements for different kinds of material. Classification is now under way.

The 1950's saw three new economic libraries appear. The Department of National Revenue created two libraries, a Customs and Excise library and a Taxation library. These relate to two divisions of the Department in different physical locations. Together they represent a fairly substantial working collection with an emphasis on economics, accounting, taxation and law with considerable duplication and overlap. The third in this 50's group of new economic libraries is the National Energy Board library created in 1959. This library, with 7,500 volumes and 700 serial titles has a good deal of technical material on energy resources but also a section of economic material related to the utilization of energy resources.

There was a great spurt of activity in the 60's, and 70's to date, that brought in new departments and agencies of government and the reorganization and rearrangement of

others, and 10 new economic libraries came into being as a result, one immediately establishing a regional library system outside Ottawa. This has meant a very substantial addition to existing economic libraries since the combined collections of these 10 libraries now amounts to something like 125,000 volumes and 5,500 serial titles.

There is a wide range of economic activity involved in this new layer of government administration created in the 60's and 70's. The Department of Supply and Services is simply a housekeeping function for the governement itself, and so the library established there in 1962 is in the nature of a business library for the government. The Economic Council of Canada is an economic planning and forecasting agency within government with a research and publishing component, and so its library, established in 1964, is a core economics collection with a high proportion of serials. Currently, it stands at 16,000 volumes and 450 serial titles. Undoubtedly, there is a substantial overlap in this collection with Statistics Canada, Bank of Canada and Department of Finance collections. However, these four libraries are physically widely separated although all in Ottawa.

In 1965, the Census Library of Statistics Canada was established. This was more the separation off of a part of the existing library rather than the establishment of an entirely new collection. Now, Statistics Canada has two library collections quite separately located, one called the Statistical Reference LIbrary, and the other the Census Library.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration, formerly the Department of Citizenship and Immigration established a library in 1966 and, over the period, 1966-70, set up five regional branches; Pacific, Prairie, Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic. With one of its primary interests the labour market, the collection duplicates and expands on an aspect of the Department of Labour library. This library has grown rapidly, its Ottawa collection now numbers 16,500 volumes and 600 serial titles, and the combined total of the five regional collections comes to about 6,000 volumes and 500 serial titles.

By the 1960's, the Canadian Government was getting substantially involved in foreign aid and, as a result, a new agency was set up, CIDA, the Canadian International Development Agency. Later, a second agency, IDRC, the InternationalDevelopment Research Centre was also established and separately located. CIDA established a library in 1965, and IDRC one in 1971. CIDA's interest is economic development and operation of Canada's economic and technical aid programme. By arrangement, the Bank of Canada library has left the field of economic development exclusively to CIDA. IDRC is a unique institution which grew out of the 1963 UN Conference on Science and Technology. With substantial funding, the IDRC was set up to support the development of science and technology by funding research within the third-world countries.

The Department of Consumer and Corporation Affairs is a transformation of the former Department of the Registrar General. The new department's economic function is market and corporate constraint in the public interest. Combines, mergers, monopolies and restraint of trade all are very much its concern. The library collection, established in 1968, is therefore related to the corporation and to industrial organization and market behaviour. It contains the U.S. Federal Trade Commission materials as a special collection. The library now contains 12,200 volumes and 313 serial titles.

The new Department of Regional Economic Expansion was established in 1969 as the instrument for a major federal effort to reduce the economic and social disparities between the various regions of the country, a function that had been previously handled by a section of the Department of Finance. The new Department took over the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration located in Regina, Saskatchewan, with its library set up in 1966 and consisting of 5,000 volumes and 175 serial titles covering various agriculture-related subjects including economics. The Department set up its own library in Ottawa in 1969 and it has reached the substantial size already of 30,000 volumes and 400 serial titles, related to regional economics. The addition to the library of certain special collection material, the Atlantic Development Board collection, and the Agricultural and Rural Development Act collection of research reports, assisted its rapid growth.

In 1970, the Department added a Reference and Enquiries Unit. This Unit, separate from the library proper, houses technical reports and consultants' reports and other unpublished and restricted materials, and includes periodicals and directories. It is primarily a documentation unit with confidential and restricted material for internal departmental use.

Finally, a Department of Urban Affairs was set up, in 1971, to "plan, develop and co-ordinate new and innovative urban policies in areas of special importance and urgency." It immediately established a library which now numbers 3,000 volumes and 200 serial titles. Economics, planning and technology in urban application, constitute the field of interest. It is called an Information Resource Service, and lays stress on unpublished materials, plans, reports, etc., and other vertical file materials.

The economic component of these 25 Ottawa libraries and information centres is difficult to estimate, but very roughly it would now seem to total about 325,000 volumes and 9,500 serial titles. Although the amount of duplication while unknown is presumably very considerable, particularly in serial titles, this is equivalent in total to a very respectable resource collection in economics. However, these federal library collections are not at this point included in the National Union Catalogue maintained by the National Library, and there is as yet no union list of serials in federal libraries either in total or in the subject area of economics, making interlibrary loan difficult but,

even so, it is substantial among federal economic libraries and beyond their bounds to outside libraries.

Federal Government Library Survey

The very extensive, but quite unco-ordinated growth of federal libraries presented increasing problems. Since the National Librarian under the amended National Library Act has a very definite co-ordinating responsibility over federal libraries, it was decided to undertake a Federal Government Library Survey using three Survey Teams, Collections, Organization and Administration and Systems and Services. Just this year, the teams submitted a six-volume report to the National Librarian making something in the order of 150 recommendations. A summary of the team reports with the recommendations made will be published in a single volume, it is hoped, in October 1974.

This is an important survey for the future of federal libraries with an emphasis on networking and collection rationalization. The Collections Team found little evidence of any concerted efforts towards co-ordination of collections but, at the same time, noted a considerable degree of primary rationalization since libraries were more or less oriented to their respective departments' programmes. The Team felt that areas of major interest to the government should be supported by resource collections (that is, materials held in depth), rather than mere working collections, but found, that the majority of libraries had working collections only, or at best, the potential for resource collections. In the area of

economics, the Team found only two resource collections, the material on the history of banking in Canada in the Bank of Canada library, and the statistics material in the Statistics Canada library. Potential resource collections in economics were identified as commerce, in the National Library, economics (i.e. basic, theoretical economics) in the Statistics Canada library, finance in the Bank of Canada and the Department of Finance libraries, and labour in the Department of Labour library. The Team found no strong collection in transportation even though this is an area of major government interest. The recommendation is that steps be taken immediately to establish resource collections in economics (i.e. theoretical economics) and transportation. As to economics, the suggestion is that Statistics Canada be assisted in the development of a resource collection in economics within the present Statistical Reference Library.

The Survey characterizes federal libraries as being autonomous special libraries with a predominant interest in current awareness services. For the most part, traditional approaches have been used with various versions of acquisition list, periodical routing, table of contents distribution and circulation of new material by informal interest profiling. Among federal economic libraries, of widespread interest and value has been the Bank of Canada's daily Library List, a selected and frequently annotated listing of current books received, periodical articles, new journals received, new

government publications received, financial reports and economic forecasts.

In some cases, these current awareness services have been operated on a computer base. Agriculture has an automated List of Serial Holdings, and an automated routing of current periodicals. Consumer and Corporate Affairs has automated routing lists and user reading lists, and an automated printout of periodical titles. The Team report for Systems and Services indicates that 9.6 per cent of federal libraries are involved operationally in an automated system of some sort, and contrary to U.S. experience, 70 per cent of the activity has occurred in the smaller libraries.

A significant recent development in the area of current awareness has been the National Library's extension of the CAN/SDI service to the social sciences. CAN/SDI, a tape-merging and individual- or group-profiling service on a subscription basis, was initiated by the National Science Library in science, in April 1969. Subject coverage was extended to the social sciences as of April, 1972, with the National Library assuming responsibility for the development and maintenance of interest profiles, the promotion of the service, and all user contacts in the subject area of the social sciences. By the Fall of 1974, there were about 300 social science subscribers to the tape service. Of economic libraries in the federal library group, the Department of Labour library has established

a library profile, and is using the tape service experimentally for acquisition and cataloguing apart from current awareness. The libraries of the Bank of Canada and Finance are currently looking into the possibility of establishing library profiles and using the service similarly. It would seem that this centralized tape-profile service will play an increasing role in a variety of different ways in economic libraries, but probably supplementing more than replacing existing current awareness approaches.

An area of anticipated immediate development is that of a computer-based bibliographic service for federal libraries. The Systems and Services Team recommended the immediate establishment of a Government Libraries Bibliographic Centre under National Library arrangements to supply cataloguing support services to federal libraries. Such a proposal had already been endorsed by Treasury Board when submitted as part of an EDP* Master Plan for the Government. A National Library Task Force has already worked out cataloguing standards and machine-readable record formatsThe way has been fully prepared for the National Library to proceed with the setting up of the Centre.

When established, the Centre will also be able to give support in government documents and in serials, major elements in every federal library. A non-traditional cataloguing system for government publications, known as the Guelph Document System,

* EDP is Electronic Data Processing.

has been recommended and in a contract arrangement with the University of Western Ontario library, the system is being applied to the documents collection of the Department of External Affairs library. The Bibliographic Centre would subsequently process material for External Affairs under the Guelph System and take the responsibility for extending the system to other federal libraries. Another project that could be readily handled by the proposed Bibliographic Centre would be the creation of an automated serials listing for federal libraries. This could be done by checking the holdings of individual federal libraries against an existing machine-readable union file. One such list now available is the Ontario universities serial file under development at the Bibliographic Centre of Ontario university libraries in Toronto.

New Information Services

Another area of significance to economic federal libraries, is the development of data banks and access to them. Comment has been made earlier on the Financial Research Institute data bank of financial information on Canadian companies. The Bank of Canada is a subscriber to this service and has on-line access but, at present, there is no terminal in the Bank of Canada library itself.

The data bank development in the government sector of general interest is Statistics Canada's CAN/SIM project, which is the Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System. The system comprises more than 40,000 Canadian economic time series.

Since November 1973, it has been on-line at SMA (Société de mathématiques appliqués), a commercial service bureau in Montreal. Subscribers have direct access to the data in CAN/SIM and the utilization of programmes. Besides retrieving and manipulating data in CAN/SIM, it is also possible for government departments to store data of their own separately, by using CAN/SIM data entry programmes. Thus far, 13 different federal government departments have availed themselves of CAN/SIM services. To date, terminal connections have been established apart from federal libraries so they have had no direct involvement as yet. Apart from CAN/SIM, Statistics Canada also has tapes of the 1971 Canadian census which are available generally.

In the immediate future, it would seem that economic federal libraries will change very considerably. It seems quite certain that a Bibliographic Centre will soon be set up which will have a central bibliographic record in machine-readable form of all collections and will give them cataloguing support; that government publications in all collections will be controlled by the Guelph Document System; that a serials listing will be done by computer to cover social science serials held in federal libraries; that collections will be raised to resource level in several areas of special interest to government; that CAN/SDI will be taking care of a considerable amount of the current awareness requirement and that library profiling will be an integral part of the system; that on-line access to a number of

different data banks, including CAN/SIM will be a standard aspect of each library's operations.

Provincial level

To this point, we have looked at government libraries only at the national level. However, Canada not only has a federal government, but ten provincial governments as well. Legislative libraries are to be found in all provinces and these collections now range in size from 5,000 volumes in the smallest province, Prince Edward Island, to 400,000 in Quebec. In four cases, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, the legislative libraries have been generalized and are provincial libraries as well. For the most part, these libraries have not extended their collections in any substantial way into the field of economics, but have collected primarily in law, government documents, political science and history. However, the Provincial Library of Alberta in Edmonton and the Legislative Library of Saskatchewan in Regina include economics as an area of special interest. Thus, there are only two significant economic collections to be found in provincial/legislative libraries.

As in the federal instance, all provincial governments have seen the development of departmental special libraries. This development has been most substantial in the two large central provinces, Ontario and Quebec; fairly substantial in the prairie provinces and in west coast British Columbia; and quite limited in the four Atlantic provinces. In total, there would seem to be about 105 libraries in this category, and, of these, about 20 might be categorized as wholly or in significant part,

economic libraries. Again, the majority of these are in the large central provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Indeed, there are no economic libraries in the four governments of the Atlantic Provinces, except one small one in Prince Edward Island in the Department of Development of that province. Also, in the west coast province of British Columbia, there is only one, in the Department of Development, Trade and Commerce, Economics and Statistics in Victoria, British Columbia. In the three prairie provinces, it has already been indicated that Alberta and Saskatchewan include economics in their provincial/legislative libraries. In addition, in Saskatchewan, there is a library in the Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development and, in Manitoba, a small one in the Department of Industry and Commerce, called the Business Information Centre.

In Ontario, the departmental libraries in the area of economics are 8 in number, containing in total about 150,000 volumes, located in the provincial capital of Toronto. A quite excellent collection of some 50,000 volumes is located in the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Interdepartmental Affairs. In addition, the Ministry of Labour has 30,000 volumes and the Ministry of Transporation and Communication, 40,000. There are smaller economic libraries in the Ministry of Revenue, 2,500 volumes; Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, 2,850 volumes; Ministry of Agriculture and Food, 6,000 volumes, Ministry of Industry and Tourism, 6,000 volumes; and the Ministry of Community and Social Services, 7,200 volumes. These libraries

functions autonomously but co-operatively as special government libraries along traditional lines; as yet, there has been no comprehensive library survey and no networking plan for development such as there has been among federal government libraries.

Finally, in Quebec Province, the number of economic departmental libraries is considerably smaller and their total contents are more like 50,000 volumes. There are libraries in the Ministère du Revenu; the Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, 12,000 volumes; and the Ministère du Travail, 10,000 volumes. There are smaller libraries in the Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Colonisation, 8,200 volumes; the Ministère des Affaires municipales, 5,000 volumes; and the Ministère des Terres et Forêts, 4,500 volumes. As yet, no networking of these special libraries, either, has taken place.

Local Government

There are various units of local government in Canada, but it is only within the municipal, or city type, that there has been any library development of the special library kind, and it has been, for the most part, very recent and quite limited. There are four Canadian municipal governments with libraries, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and Winnipeg. Montreal's library is in several units, the oldest of which dates from 1796. Recently, in 1963, that city's Service d'Urbanisme (City Planning Department) established a separate library which now numbers 5,300 volumes

in the urban economic areas of city planning, housing, land use and transportation. The Planning Board of Toronto had already established a similar type of library in 1957, and that in Winnipeg had followed along in 1960. In 1970, Halifax established a Civic Library which, in fact, covers similar fields to the planning board libraries. The Municipal Reference Library of the Metropolitan Toronto Library Board, established in 1965 and housed in City Hall, has a widely based collection comprising 14,096 volumes and 259 serial titles providing a service for Metro Government and the community.

## APPENDIX: STATISTICAL DATA

### TABLE 1

CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC SPECIAL LIBRARIES BY BROAD SUBJECT AREA AND BY SECTOR (TYPE OF LIBRARY)

| Subject | University and Community College | Public Library | Corporation | Govern-ment | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No | % |
| 1. Business | 21 | 5 | 39 | 3 | 68 | 40 |
| 2. Financial | - | - | 40 | 9 | 49 | 29 |
| 3. Labour | 6 | - | 1 | 8 | 15 | 9 |
| 4. Transportation | 2 | - | 5 | 7 | 14 | 8 |
| 5. Trade & Commerce | - | - | 3 | 8 | 11 | 7 |
| 6. Statistics | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7. Other | - | - | 12 | - | 12 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 29 | 5 | 100 | 36 | 170 | 100 |
| Percentage | 17 | 3 | 59 | 21 | 100 | |

Source: Table compiled from directory sources.

TABLE 2

ECONOMIC COLLECTIONS IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
RANKED BY SIZE (HA-HJ CLASSES OF LC CLASSIFICATION)

| RANK | INSTITUTION | LOCATION | BOOKS & SERIALS | PERIODICAL TITLES ( ) Rank | GRADUATE ECONOMICS DEGREES OFFERED | ECONOMIC SPECIAL LIBRARIES ( ) Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | University of Toronto | Toronto, Ontario | 63,400 | (2) 674 | PhD, MA M.Phil, MBA | (a), (b) |
| 2. | University of British Columbia | Vancouver, B.C. | 53,900 | (7) 476 | PhD, MA | |
| 3. | Queen's University at Kingston | Kingston, Ontario | 38,900 | (19) 137 | PhD, MA | (c), (d) |
| 4. | York University | Toronto, Ontario | 36,800 | (1) 1,206 | MA, MBA | (e) |
| 5. | Université de Montréal | Montreal, Quebec | 34,000 | (10) 357 | PhD, MSc | (f), (g) |
| 6. | McGill University | Montreal, Quebec | 32,400 | (15) 194 | PhD, MA MBA | (h) |
| 7. | Simon Fraser University | Vancouver, B.C. | 27,200 | (4) 599 | PhD, MA | |
| 8. | *Concordia University | Montreal, Quebec | 26,900 | (3) 621 | PhD, MA | |
| 9. | Carleton University | Ottawa, Ontario | 25,600 | (9) 389 | PhD, MA | |
| 10. | Université de Laval | Quebec, Quebec | 25,200 | (12) 312 | Des ScSoc, Mes ScSoc | |
| 11. | University of Victoria | Victoria, B.C. | 21,500 | ? | - | |

* Formerly Sir George Williams University and Loyola College which amalgamated.

TABLE 2 (continued)

| RANK | INSTITUTION | LOCATION | BOOKS & SERIALS | PERIODICAL TITLES ( ) Rank | GRADUATE ECONOMICS DEGREES OFFERED | ECONOMIC SPECIAL LIBRARIES ( ) Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. | University of Alberta | Edmonton, Alberta | 19,800 | (12) 265 | PhD, MA | |
| 13. | University of Western Ontario | London, Ontario | 17,500 | (17) 181 | PhD, MA, MBA | (i) |
| 14. | University of Ottawa | Ottawa, Ontario | 16,800 | (6) 520 | PhD, MA, MBA | (j) |
| 15. | University of Manitoba | Winnipeg, Manitoba | 16,700 | ? | PhD, MA | |
| 16. | University of Saskatchewan | Saskatoon, Saskatchewan | 16,700 | (20) 111 | PhD, MA | |
| 17. | University of Windsor | Windsor, Ontario | 15,500 | (8) 468 | MA | |
| 18. | Dalhousie University | Halifax, Nova Scotia | 15,300 | ? | PhD, MA | (k) |
| 19. | Sir Wilfrid Laurier Univ. | Waterloo, Ontario | 12,700 | (13) 208 | - | |
| 20. | Université de Québec à Montréal | Montreal, Quebec | 11,800 | (14) 203 | MA | |
| 21. | University of Guelph | Guelph, Ontario | 11,800 | (11) 322 | MA | |
| 22. | Université de Sherbrooke | Sherbrooke, Quebec | 10,000 | (5) 563 | MA | |
| 23. | University of Calgary | Calgary, Alberta | 8,900 | (18) 174 | MA | |

TABLE 2 (continued)

| RANK | INSTITUTION | LOCATION | BOOKS & SERIALS | PERIODICALS TITLES ( ) Rank | GRADUATE ECONOMICS DEGREES OFFERED | ECONOMIC SPECIAL LIBRARIES ( ) Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24. | McMaster | Hamilton | 8,700 | (16) 193 | PhD, MA | |
| 25. | Trent University | Peterborough, Ontario | 8,600 | (21) 68 | - | |
| | T O T A L | | 476,600 | 7,919 | | |

Source: National Library. Research Collections in Canadian Libraries I. Universities. v.1, Prairie Provinces; v.2, Atlantic Provinces; v.3 British Columbia; v.4, Ontario; v.5, Quebec.

Notes: (a) University of Toronto. Faculty of Management Studies Library. 9,000 v., 280 serial titles
(Relevant classes included in table figures)

(b) University of Toronto. Industrial Relations Information Service. 559 v., 90 periodicals received
(Excluded from table figures since not reported in detail)

(c) Queen's University at Kingston. Dunning Hall Reading Room
8,769 v., serial titles not known
(Relevant classes included in table figures)

(d) Queen's University at Kingston. Industrial Relations Centre. Library
no statistics on collection
(Excluded from table figures since not reported in detail)

(e) York University. Faculty of Administrative Studies. Library 10,000 v., 1,000 serial titles
(Relevant classes included in table figures)

(f) Université de Montréal. Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. Bibliothèque
250,000 v., 2,000 serial titles
(Excluded from table figures since not reported in detail)

(g) Université de Montréal. Bibliothèque des sciences sociales
95,000 v., 700 serial titles
(Relevant classes included in table figures)

TABLE 2 (continued)

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Notes: (continued)

(h) McGill University. Management Library
15,864 v., 1570 serial titles
(Relevant classes partly included in table figures)

(i) University of Western Ontario. School of Business Administration Library
20,000 v., 650 serial titles
(Excluded from table figures since not reported in detail)

(j) University of Ottawa. Management Sciences Library
6,000 v., 180 serial titles
(Relevant classes included in table figures)

(k) Dalhousie University. Institute of Public Affairs Library 5,000 v., 580 serial titles
(Relevant classes included in table figures)

TABLE 3

ECONOMIC SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN THE CORPORATION SECTOR
BY SUBJECT AREA

| Name of Corporation | Date of Establishment | Location | Collection Volumes | Serials |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Institutes, Societies, etc. | | | | |
| 1. Montreal Board of Trade | 1822 | Montreal | ? | ? |
| 2. Board of Trade of Toronto | 1825 | Toronto | 500 | 53 |
| 3. Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario | 1881 | Toronto | 4,000 | 50 |
| 4. Bureau of Municipal Research | 1914 | Toronto | 3,200 | 30 |
| 5. Insurance Institute of the Province of Quebec | 1927 | Montreal | 1,000 | ? |
| 6. Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada | 1927 | Pointe Claire, Que. | 12,500 | ? |
| 7. Saskatchewan Wheat Pool | 1930 | Regina | 2,100 | ? |
| 8. Insurance Institute of Manitoba | 1932 | Winnipeg | 6,000 | ? |
| 9. Maison Bellarmin | 1935 | Montreal | 65,000 | ? |
| 10. Institute of Chartered Accountants of Quebec | 1936 | Montreal | 3,500 | 30 |
| 11. Canadian Tax Foundation | 1946 | Toronto | 5,180 | 160 |
| 12. International Air Transport Association (AITA) | 1948 | Montreal | 500 | 200 |
| 13. Society of Industrial Accountants of Canada | 1950 | Hamilton | 5,000 | 125 |
| 14. National Industrial Conference Board | 1954 | Montreal | 1,500 | 150 |
| 15. Roads & Transportation Association of Canada | 1956 | Ottawa | 13,000 | 150 |

TABLE 3 (continued)

| Name of Corporation | Date of Establishment | Location | Collection Volumes | Serials |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Institutes, Societies, etc.(continued) | | | | |
| 16. Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research | 1962 | Ottawa | 3,500 | 145 |
| 17. Canadian Labour Congress | 1962 | Ottawa | 1,542 | ? |
| 18. United Co-operatives of Ontario | 1962 | Mississauga, Ontario | 1,250 | 75 |
| 19. Farmers' Union of Alberta | 1967 | Edmonton | 100 | 50 |
| 20. Canadian Export Association | ? | Montreal | ? | ? |
| 21. Canadian Pulp and Paper Association | ? | Montreal | 2,000 | ? |
| 2. Insurance | | | | |
| 1. Confederation Life Insur. | 1871 | Toronto | 8,500 | ? |
| 2. Sun Life Assurance | 1898 | Montreal | 100,000 | 2,500 |
| Branch | 1974 | New York | ? | ? |
| 3. Crown Life Insurance | 1900 | Toronto | 6,000 | ? |
| 4. Industrial Life Insurance | 1905 | Quebec | 4,000 | 137 |
| 5. Imperial Life Assurance | 1921 | Toronto | 4,000 | 120 |
| 6. Manufacturers Life Insur. | 1925 | Toronto | 6,000 | 230 |
| 7. Great-West Life Assurance | 1928 | Winnipeg | 10,600 | 92 |
| 8. Canada Life Assurance | 1931 | Toronto | 10,000 | 150 |
| 9. North American Life Assur. | 1932 | Toronto | 8,000 | 60 |
| 10. Metropolitan Life Insur. | ? | Ottawa | 9,000 | ? |
| 11. Prudential Insurance Co. of America | 1951 | Toronto | 1,500 | ? |
| 12. Reed, Shaw, Osler | 1957 | Toronto | 300 | 70 |

TABLE 3 (continued)

| Name of Corporation | Date of Establishment | Location | Collection Volumes | Serials |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2. Insurance (continued)** | | | | |
| 13. Mutual Life Assurance | ? | Waterloo, Ont. | 8,000 | ? |
| 14. La Laurentienne | ? | Quebec | 2,000 | ? |
| **3. Commercial Banking** | | | | |
| 1. Royal Bank of Canada | 1913 | Montreal | 50,000 | 850 |
| 1st Branch | 1969 | Vancouver | 700 | 200 |
| 2nd Branch | 1972 | Toronto | 500 | 100 |
| 2. Bank of Montreal | 1925 | Montreal | 9,000 | 500 |
| 3. Bank of Nova Scotia | 1951 | Toronto | 5,000 | 1,000 |
| 4. Toronto-Dominion Bank | 1960 | Toronto | 6,000 | 172 |
| 5. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce | 1969 | Toronto | 20,000 | 1,000 |
| **4. Investment Banking** | | | | |
| 1. Nesbitt Thompson | 1920 | Montreal | 1,000 | 60 |
| Branch | 1969 | Toronto | 10 | 7 |
| 2. Richardson Securities | 1921 | Winnipeg | 4,000 | 101 |
| 3. A.E. Ames & Co. | 1954 | Toronto | 3,000 | 225 |
| 4. Dominion Securities/ Harris | 1958 | Toronto | 270 | 84 |
| 5. Wood Gundy Securities | 1964 | Toronto | 1,200 | 145 |
| 6. Midland-Osler Securities | 1968 | Toronto | 500 | ? |
| **5. Accountancy** | | | | |
| 1. Price Waterhouse | 1945 | Montreal | 1,500 | 90 |
| Branch | 1964 | Toronto | 1,000 | ? |
| 2. Clarkson Gordon/Woods Gordon/Clarkson Gordon and Woods | 1959 | Toronto | 11,000 | 300 |

TABLE 3 (continued)

| Name of Corporation | Date of Establishment | Location | Collection Volumes | Serials |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **5. Accountancy (continued)** | | | | |
| 3. Kates, Peat, Marwick | 1959 | Toronto | 2,000 | 297 |
| Branch | 1968 | Montreal | 250 | ? |
| 4. P.S. Ross & Partners/ Touche, Ross & Co. | 1961 | Montreal | 5,000 | 110 |
| Branch | 1968 | Toronto | ? | ? |
| 5. Urwick, Currie & Partners | 1966 | Toronto | 1,500 | 130 |
| **6. Advertising** | | | | |
| 1. Foster Advertising | 1950 | Toronto | 500 | 300 |
| 2. Baker Lovick BBDO | 1951 | Toronto | 350 | 263 |
| 3. F.H. Hayhurst Co. | 1958 | Toronto | 60 | ? |
| 4. McKim/Benton & Bowles | 1961 | Toronto | ~~40~~ | ? |
| 5. McConnell Advertising | 1965 | Toronto | 100 | 75 |
| 6. MacLaren Advertising | 1966 | Toronto | 2,600 | 180 |
| **7. Financial Publishing** | | | | |
| 1. MacLean, Hunter Ltd./ Financial Post | 1938 | Toronto | 5,800 | 250 |
| 2. Southam Business Publications Ltd. | 1957 | Toronto | 2,700 | 172 |
| 3. Financial Times of Canada | 1962 | Montreal | ? | 260 |
| 4. Northern Miner Press | ? | Toronto | 2,000 | 40 |

TABLE 3 (continued)

| Name of Corporation | Date of Establishment | Location | Collection Volumes | Serials |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **8. Transportation** | | | | |
| 1. Canadian Pacific | 1919 | Montreal | 2,500 | 75 |
| 2. Canadian National | 1923 | Montreal | 30,000 | 1,100 |
| Prairie Branch | 1963 | Winnipeg | 6,000 | 225 |
| Great Lakes Br | 1964 | Toronto | 1,500 | 431 |
| Atlantic Branch | 1965 | Moncton | ? | ? |
| Mountain Branch | 1966 | Edmonton | 7,500 | 500 |
| 3. Air Canada | 1944 | Montreal | 21,500 | 500 |
| **9. Public Utilities** | | | | |
| 1. Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario | 1943 | Toronto | 30,000 | 700 |
| 2. Manitoba Hydro | 1950 | Winnipeg | 4,000 | ? |
| 3. British Columbia Hydro & Power Authority | 1957 | Vancouver | 8,500 | 505 |
| 4. Saskatchewan Power Corp | 1959 | Regina | 6,800 | 250 |
| 5. Hydro-Quebec | 1961 | Montreal | 7,000 | 894 |
| **10. Industry (Head Office)** | | | | |
| 1. Bell Canada | 1926 | Montreal | 12,000 | 500 |
| Branch | 1955 | Toronto | 10,500 | 275 |
| 2. COMINCO Ltd. | 1926 | Vancouver | 20,000 | ? |
| Branch | 1948 | Montreal | 5,000 | 162 |
| 3. Canadian Industries Ltd | 1928 | Montreal | 12,000 | 350 |
| 4. Northern Electric Co. | 1931 | Montreal | 12,000 | 512 |
| 5. Imperial Tobacco Products Ltd. | 1938 | Montreal | 4,000 | ? |
| 6. Polymer Corp. | 1942 | Sarnia, Ont. | 6,500 | ? |

TABLE 3 (continued)

| Name of Corporation | Date of Establishment | Location | Collection Volumes | Serials |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. Industry (Head Office) (continued) | | | | |
| 7. CIBA-Gergy Canada | 1943 | Montreal | 3,000 | ? |
| 8. Abbott Laboratories | 1944 | Montreal | 3,000 | ? |
| 9. Alcan Aluminium Ltd. | 1945 | Montreal | 15,000 | ? |
| 10. Building Products of Canada | 1948 | Montreal | 4,000 | ? |
| 11. General Dynamics | 1951 | Montreal | 5,000 | ? |
| 12. Chevron Standard Ltd. | 1952 | Calgary | 1,250 | 155 |
| 13. Gulf Oil Canada Ltd. | | | | |
| Local Office | 1952 | Calgary | 15,000 | 250 |
| Head Office | 1961 | Toronto | 7,200 | 423 |
| 14. Monsanto Canada Ltd. | 1952 | LaSalle,PQ | 2,000 | ? |
| 15. DuPont of Canada Ltd. | | | | |
| Central Res Lab | 1954 | Kingston | 8,000 | 110 |
| Economist's Off | 1955 | Montreal | 12,500 | 630 |
| Comm Inf Centre | 1958 | Montreal | 1,000 | 90 |
| 16. International Nickel | 1955 | Toronto | 1,900 | 349 |
| 17. General Foods Ltd. | 1957 | Toronto | 600 | 65 |
| 18. Imperial Oil Ltd. | 1957 | Toronto | 11,000 | 500 |
| 19. Lenkurt Electric Co. | 1959 | Burnaby,BC | 6,000 | 115 |
| 20. Sun Oil Co. | 1959 | Calgary | 5,000 | 100 |
| 21. Montreal Engineering | 1960 | Montreal | 6,000 | ? |
| 22. Rio Algom Mines | 1963 | Toronto | 10,000 | ? |
| 23. Union Carbide | 1963 | Toronto | 800 | 60 |
| 24. McIntyre Porcupine Mines/Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. | 1964 | Toronto | 3,400 | 110 |

TABLE 3 (continued)

| Name of Corporation | Date of Establishment | Location | Collection Volumes | Serials |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. Industry (Head Office) (continued) | | | | |
| 25. Canadian International Paper Co. | 1965 | Montreal | 200 | 75 |
| 26. Amoco Canada Petroleum | 1966 | Calgary | 12,000 | ? |
| 27. Mobil Oil Canada Ltd. | 1969 | Calgary | ? | ? |
| 28. Molson Breweries | 1969 | Montreal | 700 | 30 |
| 29. Allied Chemical Canada | 1970? | Montreal | ? | ? |
| 30. Churchill Falls (Labrador) Corp. | 1971 | Montreal | ? | 350 |
| 31. Domtar Ltd. | ? | Montreal | 3,000 | 80 |
| 32. Celanese Canada Ltd. | ? | Montreal | 3,000 | ? |

Source: Table compiled from directory sources.

TABLE 4

ECONOMIC LIBRARIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
RANKED BY SIZE OF COLLECTION

| Division of Government | Date of Establishment | Monographs (in linear feet) | Serials (in linear feet) | Govt Pub (in linear feet) | Serial Titles No. | Economic Subjects |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Predominantly Economic** | | | | | | |
| *1. Statistics Canada Stats Ref | 1916 | 633 | 1,960 | 4,708 | 1,500 | Econometrics<br>Economics<br>Statistics |
| Census | 1965 | 190 | 133 | 564 | ? | Censuses<br>Demography<br>Soc Stats<br>Systems |
| 2. Bank of Canada | 1935 | 1,135 | 1,200 | 3,100 | 890 | Banks & Banking<br>Economics<br>Finance<br>Int Econ Relations |
| 3. Dept of Finance/ Treasury Bd | 1947 | 1,640 | 846 | 1,086 | ? | Economics<br>Finance<br>Ind Rel<br>Management<br>Statistics |
| *4. Dept of Regional Economic Expansion | 1969 | 940 | 420 | 370 | 400 | Economics<br>Finance<br>Regional Development<br>Statistics |
| Reference & Enquiries | 1970 | - | - | 100 | 56 | |
| 5. Dept of Industry, Trade & Commerce | 1918 | 668 | 229 | 432 | 2,000 | Commerce<br>Econ History<br>Econ Theory<br>For Commerce<br>Investment<br>Pub Finance<br>Statistics |
| 6. Economic Council of Canada | 1964 | 792 | 1,332 | 1,244 | 450 | Economics |

* Branch library systems with branches outside Ottawa area indicated at end of Table.

TABLE 4 (continued)

| Division of Government | Date of Establishment | Monographs (in linear feet) | Serials (in linear feet) | Govt Pub (in linear feet) | Serial Titles No. | Economic Subjects |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Predominantly Economic (continued)** | | | | | | |
| 7. Dept of Supply & Services | 1962 | | (9,000 v.) | | 1,300 | Cost Acct Dom & For Trade Management Statistic |
| 8. Dept of Consumer & Corporate Affairs | 1968 | 339 | 168 | 2,709 | 313 | Industry Prices Restr. Trade Pract. |
| **B. Substantial Component Economic** | | | | | | |
| *1. Dept of Agriculture | 1910 | 11,131 | 13,877 | (included) | 1,725 | Agri Econ Statistic |
| 2. Dept of External Affairs | 1910 | 1,187 | 699 | 4,485 | 400 | Economics Management |
| 3. Dept of National Health & Welfare | 1946 | 1,062 | 2,852 | ? | 2,200 | Economics Social Plan Social Security |
| 4. Dept of Labour | 1900 | 1,536 | 1,723 | 231 | 952 | Collective Bargaining Economics Econ Hist Ind Rel |
| 5. Ministry of Transport | 1936 | 1,050 | ? | 200 | 330 | Transport Econ |
| *6. Dept of Manpower & Immigration | 1965 | 329 | 757 | 442 | 600 | Economics Management Manpower |

* Branch library systems with branches outside Ottawa area indicated at end of Table.

TABLE 4 (continued)

| Division of Government | Date of Establishment | Monographs (in linear feet) | Serials (in linear feet) | Govt Pub (in linear feet) | Serial Titles No. | Economic Subjects |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. Substantial Component Economic (continued) | | | | | | |
| 7. Canadian Transport Commission | 1968 | 1,148 | 234 | 194 | 500 | Transport Economics Public Utilities |
| 8. Dept of Insurance | 1928 | (8,640 v.) | | | 68 | Economics |
| 9. Dept of Natl Revenue | | | | | | |
| Customs & Excise | 1952 | (8,180 v.) | | | ? | Economics Management |
| Taxation | 1953 | (5,300 v.) | | | ? | Accounting Economics Manage Info Systems Taxation |
| 10. National Energy Board | 1959 | (7,500 v.) | | | 700 | Economics |
| 11. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) | 1965 | (7,000 v.) | | | 629 | Economics Forecasting Internationa Aid |
| 12. International Development Research Centre | 1971 | (5,400 v.) | | | 1,000 | Economic Development |
| 13. Ministry of State for Urban Affrs | 1971 | (3,000 v.) | | | 200 | Economics Planning |
| 14. Central Mortgage & Housing Corp. | 1947 | 218 | 433 | ? | 298 | Economics |

Source: National Library. Canadian Library Directory I. Federal Government Libraries.

TABLE 4 (continued)

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* Branch library systems with branches outside Ottawa area are indicated below:

Statistics Canada:
Regional branch libraries at Edmonton, Alberta, Montreal, Quebec City and Toronto, Ontario. These collections are restricted to Canadian government publications.

Department of Regional Economic Expansion:
Branch library in Regina, Saskatchewan under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (1966)
5,000 v.; Govt Publications-300 linear feet; Serial titles-175.

Department of Agriculture:
Several branches, but only one with economic material:
Prairie Regional Economics Branch Library (1938), Regina, Saskatchewan
Monographs-552 v.; serials-38 linear feet; govt pubs-368 linear feet; serial titles-94.

Department of Manpower and Immigration:
Five regional branch libraries:
(1) Atlantic Regional Office Library, Halifax, N.S. 1,900 v.; 200 serial titles
(2) Ontario Regional Office Library, Toronto, Ont. 1,000 v.; 164 serial titles
(3) Pacific Regional Office Library, Vancouver, B.C. 1,000 v.; 40 serial titles
(4) Prairie Regional Office Library, Winnipeg, Man. 183 linear feet; 63 serial titles
(5) Quebec Regional Office Library, Montreal, Que. Monographs-73 linear feet; serials-156 linear feet; govt pubs-183 linear feet.

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